

# 當代文獻

## 杜魯門在加州大學作重要演說 Truman Says Soviet Tactics Block World Peace

### 杜魯門總統之演詞全文如下：

THE TEXT OF MR. TRUMAN'S SPEECH FOLLOWS:  
President Sproul, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

主席先生：各位貴賓：  
I deeply appreciate the privilege you have given me of taking part in those exercises at this great university. I regret that I could not arrange my schedule to permit me to be here next week at the time for which you first invited me. Under these circumstances, I am pleased that an adjustment could be made on the part of the university so as to make it possible for me to be here today.

諸位准許我參加盛會，深感榮幸。諸位原為請我在下星期來出席的，但是我不在那時到會，殊為抱歉。經過校方調解之後，我終於能於今日前來，在此種情形下，我感到非常愉快。  
Three years ago this month, across the Bay in San Francisco, I witnessed the signing of the Charter of the United Nations. That Charter represents man's hope for a world order based on law and for lasting peace based on justice. Today, I have come back to the shores of San Francisco Bay to discuss with you recent world events and, in particular, to appraise the progress we are making toward world peace.

三年前之此時，在舊金山方面，我親眼看到聯合國憲章之簽署，此一憲章代表人類對於根據永久和平與公理而建立之世界秩序之希望。今日我已回到舊金山的海岸，與你們討論最近之世界事件，特別是檢討我們對於世界和平之進展。

Many students here today and in college across the country are veterans. They fought for peace with freedom and justice. They, above all, have reason to expect a plain statement of the progress we are making in that direction. Today in this hall many students are veterans, they are veterans of the peace movement, they are veterans of the struggle for peace and justice. They are veterans of the struggle for peace and justice. They are veterans of the struggle for peace and justice.

美國人民從經驗中獲悉，我們的日常生活不特受到本國所發生之事件影響，同時亦為世界所左右。大多數的美國人，均受到戰爭之影響，而此一戰爭是在本國數千英里以外開打的。每一個美國人，均要確定，本國正在為建立永久和平與公正之和平而盡最大之努力。我們相信這種和平是可以由世界各國之努力，而每一個人都能大談和平，但是祇有為和平之工作是真正有價值。

I propose to describe the specific steps the United States has taken to obtain peace in the world. I propose, also, to discuss what further measures we must take, and what measures others must take, if our hopes for peace are to be fulfilled.  
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I submit to you that the United States has consistently done its part in meeting the requirements for a peaceful world.  
我願為這美國曾經採取的獲致世界和平之特殊步驟，我也願意討論為了實現我們對和平的希望，我們應該進一步採取何種步驟，而別人亦應採取何種步驟。

We fought through World War II with only one purpose: to destroy the tyrants who tried to impose their rule on the world and enslave its people. We sought no territories; we asked for only token reparations.  
我們曾經過第二次世界大戰，只有一個目的，摧毀要求統治全世界之暴君，我們並不尋求領土之擴張，我們所要求的賠償僅是象徵式的賠償。

At the end of the war, we quickly dismantled the greatest military machine ever built by any nation. We withdrew and demobilized the American armies that had swept across Europe and the Pacific, leaving only minimum occupation forces in Germany, Austria, Japan and Korea. The nations which our Army had helped to liberate were left free to work out their postwar problems without interference from us.

在戰爭終了之後，我們立即迅速地解除一個國家所建立的大規模武力，我們將歐洲和太平洋的美國武力撤回本國，予以復員，僅留下駐在德、奧、日等國之少數佔領軍，經過我們的軍隊所協助解放的國家，都可以自由地處理其戰後問題，不受我們任何干涉。

(To Be Continued 未完)

## 美史丹福大學 將擴大遠東部份 Stanford University To Expand Far Eastern Program

Palo Alto, Calif., (USIS)—Stanford University is planning to expand its Far Eastern program in the fall with the addition of new personnel and library materials. Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, the acting president, has announced.  
史丹福大學正計劃在秋季擴大其遠東部份，增加新人員與圖書館材料。史丹福大學正計劃在秋季擴大其遠東部份，增加新人員與圖書館材料。史丹福大學正計劃在秋季擴大其遠東部份，增加新人員與圖書館材料。

## 歐洲四年復興計劃 可能獲預期成功 Four-Year ERP Can Be Success, Hoffman Says

Washington, (USIS)—Paul G. Hoffman, administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, expressed confidence today that the European recovery program will be a success within its allotted four years provided that the current "sense of urgency" regarding the plan is sustained on both sides of the Atlantic.  
華盛頓，(USIS)—Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administration 之行政長官，今日表示信心，如大西洋兩岸國家對於歐洲復興計劃在規定之四年期間內，能以迫切緊要之心情加以支持，則該計劃可獲得成功。

(美國新聞處華盛頓電) 經濟合作復興署長霍夫曼今日表示信心，如大西洋兩岸國家對於歐洲復興計劃在規定之四年期間內，能以迫切緊要之心情加以支持，則該計劃可獲得成功。

At a press conference marking the close of the first three months of ECA operations, Hoffman pointed out that the bilateral agreements between the United States and ERP participants, covering the terms of U.S. economic assistance, do not infringe on the national sovereignty of any nation. The basis of the U.S. aid to ERP, he said, is the convention signed by the European nations in April, establishing the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

經濟合作復興署工作已三月，在結束最初三月工作之記者招待會上，霍夫曼指出：美國與參加歐洲復興計劃各國所規定之經濟復興援助與簽訂之雙邊協定，並不侵犯任何國家之主權，其謂：美國對歐洲復興援助之基礎，即為歐洲國家所成立之歐洲經濟合作機構於四月間簽訂之協定。

Hoffman referred to these bilateral agreements today in a statement reiterating the aims of ERP and reaffirming that the United States, in furthering this effort, is guided by the desire to help the ERP countries to become "strong, prosperous, politically independent, and free of all need for outside economic assistance." The statement said:

霍夫曼於今日發表聲明，重申歐洲復興計劃之目的，並強調美國在促進此項努力方面，係以援助參加歐洲復興計劃各國，使其成為經濟繁榮政治獨立之國家，而不需外界任何經濟援助為宗旨。

"With the signing of our appropriations act (June 28) by President Truman and the signing of agreements by participating countries, the European recovery program is really under way. We now have four years at the outside in which to achieve success."

在六月二十八日杜魯門總統簽署撥款法案及與各國之雙邊協定後，歐洲復興計劃，已在實質上進行，目前吾人有四年功夫可以獲得成功。

(To Be Continued 未完)

接受哈佛、燕京大學基金會在哈佛政議

The present Far Eastern staff at Stanford, regarded as one of the strongest in the country, includes Dr. Shau Wing Chan, former professor at National Sun Yat-sen University of Shantung, who is director of Chinese language instruction; Dr. Claude A. Buss, former State Department official in the Orient; and Dr. Arthur F. Wright, former Harvard travelling fellow in the Far East.

史丹福大學下之遠東部份教職員，被認為全美各大學中最堅強者之一，其中包括前國立中山大學及山東大學前教授陳雲龍博士，與前任外交部官員布司博士，及前哈佛訪問學者艾文斯博士。史丹福大學下之遠東部份教職員，被認為全美各大學中最堅強者之一，其中包括前國立中山大學及山東大學前教授陳雲龍博士，與前任外交部官員布司博士，及前哈佛訪問學者艾文斯博士。

## 奧共反對建立軍隊 Austrian Communists Oppose Creation Of Army

Vienna, July 16. (Reuter)—The Communist Party of Austria has decided strongly to oppose the creation of an Austrian army—fixed under the Peace Treaty draft as 38,000 men—on the grounds of economy.

路透維也納七月十六日電：奧地利共產黨強烈反對依照對奧和約草案規定，而成立三萬八千人之奧國陸軍，其理由為奧國經濟困難。

The Austrian Assistant Minister for Interior, State Secretary Graf, declares that this opposition is not dictated by economy but is "black treason" by the Communist who wish to hand over Austria, unarmed, to their enemies, internal and foreign.

奧地利內政部助理部長格拉夫氏宣佈，共產黨此一反對並非為奧國經濟之故，而實為欲將奧國於毫無武備之情形下，移交於其內外敵人手中之共產黨叛國行為。

Dr. Altman, the former Communist Minister, expressed the Communist point of view recently when he stated "the Government wants to wring the men and the money from the already distressed Austrian people to build up an army."

前共產黨內政部長阿爾特曼氏，最近曾發表關於共產黨主張之意見，稱：「政府欲自奧國已遭受苦難之奧國人民身上，榨取金錢而建立軍隊。」

The Austrian masses have other things to worry about than the expenditure of millions of shillings on arms, uniforms, barracks, and the pay of officers.

奧國人民除無幾十萬鎊之德奧兩國以前之一種小錢幣外，並無其他武器，軍服，兵營及官兵薪餉等項外，尚有他事須慮者。人民必須獲得足夠之糧食，以維持生活。

"The young people of Austria," Dr. Altman continued, "have no wish for the rebirth of the Prussian Military spirit. None of our neighbours lands threatens the independence of Austria or her frontiers."

阿爾特曼稱：「奧國之青年，不希望使普魯士軍國主義復活，吾人吾人之鄰國現尚無威脅奧地利獨立之虞。」

"It would cost at least two milliard (2,000,000,000) shillings to fit out an army of 38,000 men and at least 500 million shillings a year to maintain it."

裝備一支三萬五千人之軍隊，至少需要二億鎊，而每年維持費則需五億鎊。

This, he says, is why the Communist Party is against Austria having an army.

他稱，此即共產黨所以反對奧地利建立軍隊之故。

But Assistant Minister Graf, of the People's Party, does not believe that these are the real reasons for Communist opposition to the creation of an Austrian Army.

然人民黨助理部長格拉夫氏，不認為共產黨反對奧地利建立軍隊之真正原因。

Graf added that the people of Austria believe that their safety after the withdrawal of the Occupation troops lies in the creation of Federal Army. Such an army is necessary, they consider, both against attacks from abroad and against the designs of enemies of the State at home, who, by the use of force, plan to over-

throw Austrian democracy and set up a dictatorship.  
格拉夫稱，奧人相信彼等在戰後佔領軍撤退後之安全，即繫於軍隊之建立，人民認為無論應付外來攻擊或應付內部敵人企圖以強力推翻奧國民主建立獨裁政權之陰謀，均屬必要。

## 本報出售 已往各月份舊報

本社為便利讀者研究英語之參考起見，特將所存「自民國三十四年九月一日刊至今之各月份」舊報出售（存數不多）歡迎讀者選購，特此通告。本社營業部啟

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## 監院提請政府 我應提早召集對日和會 立委擬包括九龍暹羅僑校事件在內未果 Nanking to Consider Proposal on Japanese Peace Conference

Nanking, July 18. (Reuter)—The Executive Yuan is expected to consider some time this week a resolution passed by the Control Yuan yesterday, urging the early convocation of a Japanese peace conference. The measure was passed after a heated debate, during which a group of legislators criticised the Government for its softness and demanded an investigation into the Foreign Office's handling of the negotiations for convening the peace conference.

路透南京七月十八日電：行政院今日將考慮一項由監察院昨日通過之決議案，促請政府早日召集對日和會。該案通過後，引起立法委員之激烈辯論，他們批評政府對日談判之軟弱，並要求調查外交部之談判經過。

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# The Chinese-English Intelligence

發行人宗基友 社址：天津第一區陝西路八十三號 營業部：電話二〇〇四五號 分社：北平前內西皮市宋家胡同三號 電話三局〇一六號

CNC\$ 60,000 Monday, July 19, 1948 華北漢英報 內政部登記證：京警津字第十號 中華郵政登記證為第一新聞紙類 No. 89

## 外論選輯 英報評柏林局勢 Situation In Berlin Fast Approaching A Denouement

All sections of Britain's weekly press are unanimous in supporting the stand of the western powers with Russia over the Berlin issue.  
英國各報週刊於此一致擁護西方強國在柏林事件中對蘇聯之立場。英報週刊於此一致擁護西方強國在柏林事件中對蘇聯之立場。英報週刊於此一致擁護西方強國在柏林事件中對蘇聯之立場。

At the same time, the expected diplomatic approach to Moscow has been made by the Western powers with full deliberation, and therefore it is to be hoped without any of the question and begging phrases which gave the Russians the opportunity to turn the last approach by General Bedell Smith to their own advantage. . . . It is clear enough that restoration of communications between the West and Berlin is required before any progress can be made towards a clear settlement. It is difficult to see how the Russian can get out of this corner without openly admitting they have broken four power agreements for one power ends, the paper concludes.

同時，預期對莫斯科之外交步驟已由西方諸強國詳加考慮後進行，可望不復發生上次美英法蘇四國轉讓蘇聯利用之遺憾。顯然在柏林問題之任何進展之前必須先行恢復西柏林與柏林間之交通，蘇聯如何能脫出此一窘境而不公然自承破壞四強協定之義務，蘇聯對柏林之兩個目的 TWO RUSSIAN OBJECTIVES "Time and Tide" observes: — "the struggle between the Soviet and Western powers concentrated in the situation in Berlin is fast approaching a denouement. The necessity of standing firm has not become less urgent and there is every indication it will be pursued to a conclusion. The Soviets evidently have two objectives in waging a cold war in Berlin."

「時間與潮汐」稱：「蘇聯與西方諸強國集中於柏林局勢之爭鬥正在迅速結束，堅定不移之必要性並未稍減，且由種種跡象觀之，必將堅持到底之蘇聯在柏林進行冷戰顯然有兩種目的。長遠之期，蘇聯在柏林進行冷戰顯然有兩種目的。長遠之期，蘇聯在柏林進行冷戰顯然有兩種目的。」

The long-term one was to compel the Western allies to leave Berlin. Fortunately, the assumption of an attitude of uncompromising firmness by the Western allies has probably put this objective out of reach and it is the second objective which seems to be now in view.  
其長期目的在壓迫西方盟國退出柏林，幸而因西方盟國採取不妥协之堅定態度，已使此目的無法達到，今所著眼者似在第二目的。(To Be Continued 未完)

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# 中國會瓦解嗎？ WILL CHINA BREAK UP?

(from Great Britain and the East)

譯自「大不列顛與遠東」雜誌 (何恩譯)

During the past six months the general situation in China has been seriously deteriorated. We in Britain, who like to consider ourselves true friends of the country, have viewed the course of events with sympathy and anxiety as the Communist gains have steadily increased.

在過去六個月中，一般的情形變得很悲觀。我們在英國的人們，凡是認為自己是中國的朋友，對於共產黨勢力在國內的擴張，都感到同情和焦急。共產黨在各地方的勢力，實際上已經膨脹到不可收拾的地步了。自從宋氏就任行政院長和省政府主席以來，他就把該省的武力，置於共產黨的壓力之下，而沒有把他們放在城市裏和交通線上。

現在廣東省府主席宋子文博士，在省政府會議上發表談話，說廣東省政府，已經有了進步。他並說，廣東省政府，在過去六個月中，在與共產黨鬥爭中，已獲得了許多成功。他並說，廣東省政府，在過去六個月中，在與共產黨鬥爭中，已獲得了許多成功。

宋博士在省政府會議上說，在今後六個月內，他將繼續努力，以肅清廣東省內的共產黨勢力。他希望廣東省政府，在過去六個月中，在與共產黨鬥爭中，已獲得了許多成功。

## 日本民主法律編成 Legal Framework for Democratic Japan Completed, SCAP Official Says

Tokio, (USIS) — A spokesman for SCAP government section said yesterday that the legal framework of a democratic state in Japan had been completed by enactment of 29 major bills during the second national Japanese diet session which ended recently.

該發言人說，日本民主法律編成，已告完成。在最近的日本議會第二屆會議中，共通過了29項主要法案。這些法案，包括憲法、民法、刑法、訴訟法等，都是日本民主法律體系的重要組成部分。

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「There is, of course, big gap between the laws on the books and their observance. The spokesman commented, "Passing the laws is the first step. It is now the duty of the Japanese to prove to the world that they will live by the democratic principles in their legislation."

這又稱：日本上之法律與實際之奉行，彼此之間當然有一大空隙，日本之通過法律第一步，今後須由日人向世界證明彼等願依照其立法之民主原則生活。

美科學家來華  
在南京訓練班  
Two U.S. Professors  
Conducting Training  
Course in Nanking Under  
ABMAC Auspices

Nanking, (USIS) — Two distinguished scientists from Columbia University, New York, arrived in Nanking June 28 to conduct a training course for Chinese doctors, physiologists and biochemists under the auspices of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. The course will begin on July 1 and will last three weeks. The two scientists are: Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen, Dalton professor and head of the department of physiology, Columbia University; president of ABMAC; and Dr. Walter S. Root, professor of physiology, Columbia University; chairman, New York section of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

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## 一年來的廣東剿匪及建設 —省主席宋子文博士在省府會議上的報告— "Communist Suppression Campaign" Progressing

(路透社廣州通訊)  
The Kwangtung Government's "Communist Suppression Campaign" is making progress, said Dr. T.V. Soong, Governor of Kwangtung, when he addressed the Provincial Assembly.

廣東省主席宋子文博士，在省府會議上發表談話，說廣東省政府，已經有了進步。他並說，廣東省政府，在過去六個月中，在與共產黨鬥爭中，已獲得了許多成功。

宋博士在省政府會議上說，在今後六個月內，他將繼續努力，以肅清廣東省內的共產黨勢力。他希望廣東省政府，在過去六個月中，在與共產黨鬥爭中，已獲得了許多成功。

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